INTISARI

Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Pemantauan Pertumbuhan Balita di Wilayah Kerja
Puskesmas Tepus I Kabupaten Gunungkidul

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Latar Belakang: Pemantauan pertumbuhan adalah proses memantau garis pertumbuhan anak yang dibandingkan dengan standar secara berkala. Pemantauan pertumbuhan ditunjukkan untuk deteksi dini gangguan pertumbuhan untuk mencegah munculnya tanda-tanda kekurangan gizi pada anak. Evaluasi pelaksanaan pemantauan pertumbuhan balita sangat perlu dilakukan sebagai upaya percepatan pencegahan *stunting* di daerah lokus dan non lokus di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tepus I Kabupeten Gunungkidul. **Tujuan:** Mengkaji bagaimana perbedaan pelaksanaan pemantauan pertumbuhan balita di daerah lokus dan non lokus *stunting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tepus I Kabupaten Gunungkidul. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara mendalam, observasi pelaksanaan posyandu, studi dokumen dan jurnal reflektif. **Hasil:** Berdasarakan hasil penelitian, dapat diketahui bahwa dengan ditetapkannya daerah lokus *stunting*, program pemantaun pertumbuhan menjadi berjalan lebih baik karena sistem kerjasama antar sektor atau kelembagaan lebih kuat. Hal ini terlefleksikan dengan program pemantuan pertumbuhan di Posyandu yang sudah berjalan dengan baik, sumber daya sudah tersedia melalui tim percepatan penanggulangan *stunting*. SKDN Posyandu baik daerah lokus maupun non lokus dengan cakupan sesuai target yaitu lebih dari 85%. Cakupan D/S pada daerah lokus lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan cakupan D/S di daerah non lokus dikarenakan daerah lokus terdapat inovasi berupa Posyandu satelit yang tujuannya supaya balita yang tidak bisa hadir saat pelaksanaan posyandu bisa datang ke posyandu satelit. SKDN tetap terpantau setiap bulan mulai dari kader terlatih, pelaporan melalui sigiziterpadu kemudian data diolah dan dianalisis melalui desiminasi ke lintas sektor dan lintas program sampai dengan evaluasi hasil yang diharapkan angka *stunting* terjadi penurunan sesuai target pada tahun 2023 sebesar 16% meskipun saat ini belum tercapai. **Kesimpulan**: Bagi Dinas Kesehatan perlunya penguatan monitoring dan evaluasi kelembagaan TPPS (Tim Percepatan Penurunan *Stunting*) serta melakukan audit di daerah non lokus *stunting.* Bagi Peneliti selanjutnya perlu dilakukan kajian, monitoring dan evaluasi pemantauan pertumbuhan di daerah non lokus

Kata kunci : Evaluasi Pemantauan Pertumbuhan, Pemantauan Pertumbuhan Balita

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ABSTRACT

Evaluation of the Implementation of Toddler Growth Monitoring in the Working Area of the Tepus I Community Health Center, Gunungkidul Regency

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Background: Growth monitoring is the process of monitoring a child's growth line compared to a standard on a regular basis. Growth monitoring is indicated for the early detection of growth disorders to prevent the appearance of signs of malnutrition in children. Evaluation of the implementation of toddler growth monitoring really needs to be done as an effort to accelerate stunting prevention in locus and non-locus areas in the working area of the Tepus I Community Health Center, Gunungkidul Regency. **Objective:** To examine the differences in the implementation of toddler growth monitoring in locus and non-stunting locus areas in the working area of the Tepus I Public Health Center, Gunungkidul Regency. **Method:** This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews, observation of Posyandu implementation, document studies, and reflective journals. **Results:** Based on the research results, it can be seen that by establishing stunting locus areas, the growth monitoring program will run better because the cooperation system between sectors or institutions is stronger. This is reflected in the growth monitoring program at Posyandu which is already running well, resources are available through the stunting reduction acceleration team. SKDN Posyandu in both locus and non-locus areas with coverage according to the target, namely more than 85%. D/S coverage in locus areas is higher than D/S coverage in non-locus areas because in the locus area there is an innovation in the form of a satellite Posyandu whose aim is so that toddlers who cannot attend the implementation of the Posyandu can come to the satellite Posyandu. SKDN continues to be monitored every month starting from trained cadres, reporting through integrated SIGIZI then the data is processed and analyzed through dissemination across sectors and across programs to evaluation of the results. It is hoped that the stunting rate will decrease according to the target in 2023 of 16%, although currently it has not been achieved. **Conclusion:** For the Health Service, it is necessary to strengthen institutional monitoring and evaluation of the TPPS (Team for the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting) as well as conducting audits in non-stunting focus areas. For future researchers, it is necessary to study, monitor and evaluate growth monitoring in area non-stunting focus

Keywords: Growth Monitoring Evaluation, Toddler Growth Monitoring

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